

HAVANA.

"STOP TALKING
AND QUIT CUBA!"

Note of Our Cuban Commission Asks for an End to Tiresome Discussions.

PATRIOTS VASTLY PLEASED.

Some Hope Now That the Planters May Have a Chance for a Crop Next Year.

SPAIN WILL STILL TRY TO DELAY.

In This Case the Americans Are to Demand That Spanish Soldiers Be Quarantined in Special Barracks.

Havana, Nov. 3.—The diplomatic negotiations between the two commissions have reached a grave stage. The Spaniards have refused to answer the ultimatum sent yesterday by the Americans until they consult their Government. They expect their Government to protest on the ground that it is impossible for them to comply with the peremptory request to evacuate before January 1.

The wording of the note is as follows: "We respectfully but finally state that according to instructions received from our Government the Spanish army must have evacuated the island of Cuba on or, if possible, before January 1 proximo. We hope that you will realize the necessity of speedily ending our tireless discussions on the subject and that your clear understanding and good faith will make you accept the said date."

The note contains two more propositions, one that the Spanish army evacuate on or before January 1, the other that if the evacuation is not completed by that date the Americans and Spaniards appoint commissioners to set apart places where Spanish soldiers can be quarantined.

The strong stand taken by the American Commission is pleasant news to all interested in the early evacuation of the Spaniards. The Planter's Association is preparing a report to the Americans, saying that if the Spaniards do not evacuate soon there will be no crop this year in Cuba, as the planters cannot import the materials they need from the United States, due to the present high Spanish tariff, and they cannot obtain laborers, as the Cuban soldiers will not disband so long as the Spaniards are here.

Great discontent exists in the Spanish army, as the soldiers do not wish to return to Spain without pay. Diario de La Nacion published this morning an insulting article against the Americans, calling them rascals and thieves. Diario is inspired by the Autonomists, who are unwilling to yield the government to the Americans, as they are stealing at present in all the departments of public administration.

Lieutenant Colonel Mellado, of the Spanish Civil Guards, has deserted with his men and joined the Cubans, saying he would not serve a nation that neither pays nor pays its soldiers. General Blanco published a proclamation yesterday in the official Gazette ordering the colonel to return to the Spanish army.

Encasulo, a colored newsman, who sold La Estrella Solitaria, a clandestine Cuban paper published in Havana, was arrested recently, taken to Cuban fortress and there tortured by the Spanish authorities, who wish to know where Estrella is published, and who is its editor. The Spaniards are very anxious to suppress the paper, which is well written. The boy, whom everybody hopes will be the last victim of Spanish cruelty, has refused to give any information.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CABLED
BY JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES CREELMAN, European
Manager.
LONDON—S. M. Williams.
DUBLIN—J. B. Hall.
PARIS—J. J. Conway.
NICE—W. L. McAlpin.

SANTIAGO.

CUBANS STRIKE
AGAINST WOOD.

American General's Street
Employes Demand More
Wages.

HE MAY EMPLOY FORCE.

A Vagrancy Law to Be Invoked
to Secure the Necessary
Laborers.

NO YELLOW FEVER CASES.

Complaint Against Dr. Ducker for
Calling Upon Americans
for Relief
Stores.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 3.—The Cubans who have been employed in cleaning and repairing the streets of Santiago have struck for higher wages, though they have been receiving a dollar a day or fifty cents and two rations—higher wages than have ever before been paid for similar work. General Leonard Wood absolutely refused to accede to the demand, and will adopt heroic measures if the strike is not promptly declared off.

The trouble is that many of the strikers have nations enough on hand to last a month or more, and they think they can coerce the United States authorities.

General Wood says he will arrest every laborer able to work, and, under a vagrancy law which he will establish, compel him to work thirty days for rations while confined in jail. He dislikes the idea of importing labor, but believes that this must be the ultimate result.

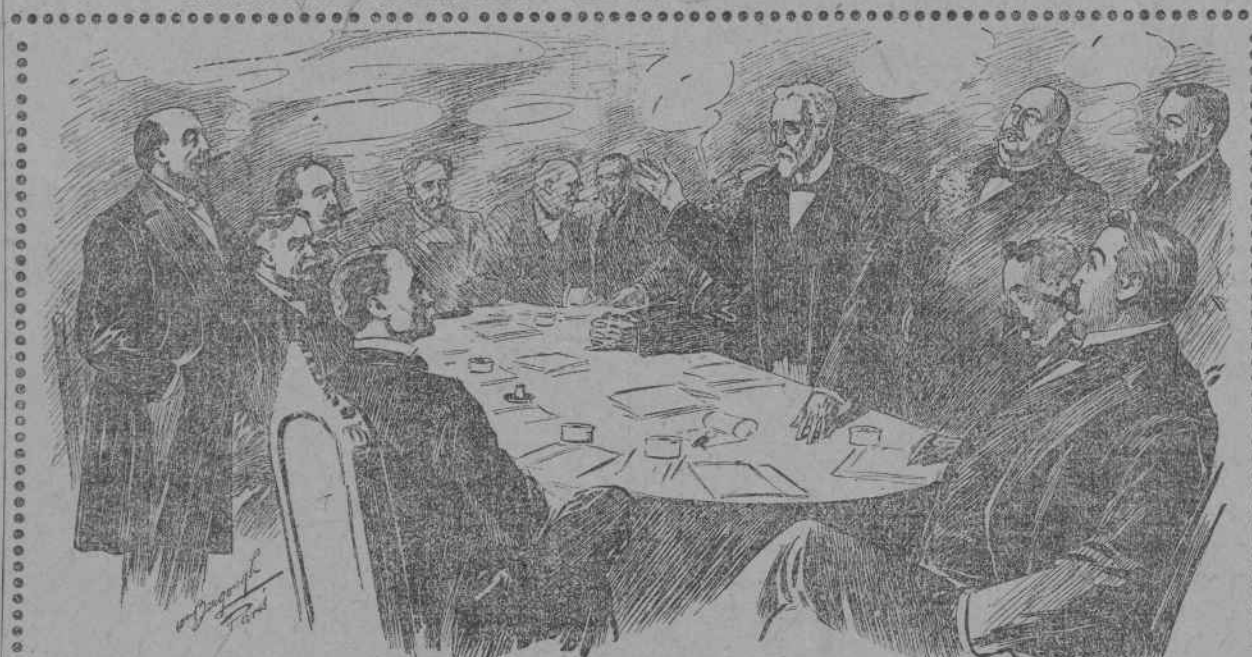
General Wood visited the yellow fever hospital today to make an inspection. He found one patient suffering from Brich's disease, but that there had not been a case of yellow fever under care there for two months. He has severely censured Dr. Ducker, superintendent of the hospital, for making an appeal for American relief stores, and he will probably abolish the hospital altogether at a very early date.

Collector Donaldson returned from Gibara yesterday with \$40,000 customs receipts at that place. He reports that there is considerable smallpox in the neighborhood of Holguin, but no yellow fever.

The United States transport Bertha arrived this afternoon from Ponce. The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived early this morning and remained for some hours to allow an examination of the wreck of the Reina Mercedes. Captain Chester is of opinion that the vessel can be raised at small expense. She is of an antiquated type, but would be useful, when repaired, as a school ship or for coast defense, though it would be necessary to lay out a large sum in refitting her.

SPAIN, LEFT TO ITS FATE,
KNOWS IT MUST SUBMIT.

SENATOR GRAY. WHITEHAW REID. GEN. CERRERO. J. DE GARNICA.



Peace Commissioners "Smoke" the Pipe of Peace.

[By William Bengough, Journal Special Artist in Paris.]

The first meetings of the Peace Commission were naturally full of profound gravity and dignity. Every one was new at the business and all were impressed with the necessity of diplomatic elegance; but after the novelty had begun to wear off, and the members had begun to grow a shade less timid, the natural man began to assert himself, and soon they were liking one another.

It was at this stage of the deliberations that Commissioner Rios addressed Mr. Ferguson, the American Interpreter, and said in his most courtly manner, "Will you be so kind as to interpret to the gentlemen what I am about to say? I have observed that the American Commissioners are accustomed to smoking; in our country we accompany all our official proceedings with the fragrant tobacco of the Havana. I would suggest, therefore, that we lay aside formalities and join together in our one bond of sympathy, and proceed to light our cigars or cigarettes."

Thus, by a singular coincidence, the Peace Commission dropped unobserved into the good old custom of the aborigines of America "the pipe of peace," and proceeded with their discussion of the Cuban conquest, accompanied by the aroma of Cuban tobacco.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The announcement of the intentions of the United States regarding the Philippines has greatly excited the public here. It is generally recognized, however, that it would be absolutely futile to appeal to Europe, which has abandoned Spain to her fate.

The newspapers protest vigorously against the "incredible exultation and abuse of strength of the Americans." The Ministerial El Globo exclaims: "Europe and America seem determined to sanction by cowardice and selfishness a crime that will be a blot upon the history of the century."

Paris, Nov. 3.—The generally accepted view here of the peace negotiations is that the Spaniards will not agree to the propositions submitted by the Americans to make the Philippine Islands and to reimburse Spain the money spent upon permanent improvements in those islands. But there is a conflict of opinion as to whether the Spanish Commissioners to-morrow will present a counter proposition. This matter, it is added, was undecided at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Echo de Paris today expresses strong approval of the speech delivered at Worcester, Mass., on November 1 by Senator Hoar, in which he denounced the so-called policy of American extension. The paper mentioned quotes the speech fully, and remarks that all American political men "apparently do not agree with the policy of conquest."

The Figaro says: "The peace negotiations have reached a very critical point. Up to yesterday the Spanish delegates had received no definite instructions from Madrid. Will the Spanish Government accept the American proposition? We doubt it."

The Petit Bleu remarks: "The surface that the late war has completely changed the American character. Outside of being anxious merely for commercial supremacy and playing a small political part, save regarding the South American Republics the United States felt no desire to interfere in European politics. But everything changed very suddenly."

"After the success against Spain the American Government felt itself capable of taking part in European politics, and the advances of Great Britain showed the American Ministers that they could speak up. This popular feeling has induced the American Government to demand the whole of the archipelago when at the outset a part of the Philippines was all that was demanded."

"This new demand exceeds a war indemnity, and this is the weak point which American diplomacy has encountered. The Spanish Government is at the end of its resources, and hopeless as it is for her to attempt to master the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, even if they were handed over to her to-morrow, it is evident that instead of making the word 'abandonment,' 'cession' against a cash indemnity is spoken of, the Spanish and American delegates may come to terms."

"The American delegates have made several offers and have at the present time proposed the sum of \$40,000,000. The Spaniards want more, and have demanded \$100,000,000."

"The Spanish delegates, for whose aid the United States must feel pity, had for a moment the illusion that Europe would intervene and defend the interests of Spain. They must have lost this illusion by now. American diplomacy has played its part with great cleverness, and has from the outset gained an extraordinary position. At the present moment the United States is taking advantage of the hatred against England, which is growing upon the Continent, and offers its neutrality if Europe will leave the United States a free hand with Spain."

"Besides, Europe really has no interest to interfere. The various European Governments foresee what will inevitably come if the United States restores the Philippine Islands to Spain. As soon as Spain had proved her inability to quash the revolt, Germany would offer her armed assistance, and, immediately, the covetousness of French, English and Russian diplomacy would provoke international intervention, which would raise a quarrel of exceptional gravity."

"At the present moment, it is because something of the sort might happen that the attitude of Europe in general toward the Spaniards and Americans is as follows: 'Come to some agreement about the Philippines. The Spaniards make concessions on either side; but, whatever you do, be quick about it. There are plenty of troops floating round just now upon the political horizon, without a prolongation of these dangerous negotiations of yours.'"

"The physicians argue that the press of the day is exerting a powerful influence over the world, and that the formation of a society of newspaper editors and writers with the noble aim of instructing the nations and of guiding them on the road of justice and universal brotherhood, cannot fail to prove of incalculable benefit to the Christian Church and humanity."

The physicians, says the Rev. Mr. Szymura, have St. Luke as their patron saint, and the best mediator for journalists between heaven and earth. It is proposed to hold an annual reunion of newspaper workers in the big Cathedral of St. Paul, where some eminent bishop is to deliver an annual address, and where prayers will be offered for the benefit of the newspaper fraternity.

Belgrade, Nov. 3.—Andreas Glegjaja has just died in the town of Fotscha, having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and eighteen years. That there is no mistake about his age is shown by papers of honorable discharge from the Serbian army, dated 1812. He was then thirty-two years old, and had fought against the Turks from 1806 to 1812. Only a few days before his death he took his usual walk to his store from his residence. For more than eighty years he had kept the same little business in the town of Fotscha.

Budapest, Nov. 3.—Three beautiful girls and a baby boy, the children of Count Johann Hadik, in the town of Nagy-Mihaly, were poisoned during the absence of their parents on an outing in the forests of their estates. Two of the three children have died, and the life of the third one is despaired of. The Government has, at the request of the Count, sent a detective to investigate the case, which the local authorities declare is one of murder.

Count Johann Hadik, who belongs to one of the oldest noble families in Hungary, was married five years ago to the Countess Lydia Zichy.

CAIRO.

MAJOR MARCHAND
REACHES CAIRO.

French Fashoda Commander
Receives an Ovation from
His Countrymen.

NOT PERMITTED TO TALK.

Delcasse and Salisbury Must Be
the First to Receive all
the News.

LONDON IS NOW MORE HOPEFUL.

Official Note Issued Last Night Says
the Political Situation
is Ameliorating.

Cairo, Nov. 3.—Major Marchand, the commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, arrived here this evening. He was met at the railroad station by the French officials and residents. The explorer looked thin and worried.

When the major appeared at the door of the train the spectators rushed forward, waving hats, sticks and handkerchiefs, and crying: "Vive, Marchand!" The latter, who was much pleased and touched at the reception accorded him, drove off to the French Diplomatic Agency amid more cheering.

Only two Senegalese soldiers accompanied Major Marchand, whose future movements depend upon the instructions which will be received from the French Government. At the French Agency it was formally announced that no one would be permitted to interview the French officer, as M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Salisbury must be the first to receive all the news which may contribute to the harmony of the two countries.

The major reports that he left all his companions in good health, and he adds that they had abundant provisions and a plentiful supply of ammunition.

The French commander also expressed himself as being much gratified at the kindness shown him by the British officers during his journey to this place.

London, Nov. 3.—An official note issued this evening says: "There is now good reason to hope that the political situation is ameliorating. It can be confidently stated that when the cause of the irritation which unfortunately recently existed in France and Great Britain on the Upper Nile is removed, which is expected soon to be the case, the door will again be open for a resumption of those friendly negotiations which happily characterize the normal state of the relations between the two countries."

Paris, Nov. 3.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm throughout, operations being reassured by more favorable foreign news, and the more cheerful view taken of the Fashoda question.

Anstrian Recruits Scorn German. Prague, Nov. 3.—Eighty-four young Czechian reserves have been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for refusing to respond in the German language during roll call. When their names were called they would answer "Zic" (there) instead of using the German word "Hier." The military authorities of the Austro-Hungarian army are determined to forbid the use of anything but the German language in the regiments.

CADIZ.

SPAIN HONORS
CAPT. EULATE.

Former Commander of the
Vizcaya Secures a
Good Post.

FIRST AFTER CERVERA.

Only Man, Except the Admiral,
Who Has Been Pro-
vided For.

OTHER OFFICERS IGNORED.

His Preference a Reward for His Cool
Conduct Toward Amer-
icans After His
Capture.

Cadiz, Nov. 3.—Captain Eulate, the commander of the former Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, has been appointed by Senor Anson, the Spanish Secretary of Marine, to be Captain of the port of Cadiz. Out of all the Spanish officers aboard the ships of the Cape Verde fleet Captain Eulate is the only one, with the exception of Admiral Cervera, to be selected to fill a high and important position in the Government after the return to Spain.

It is understood that the appointment of Captain Eulate was made because of the fact that he was the only one of the Spanish officers who refused to accept the hospitalities of the United States while a prisoner at Annapolis, and refused to sign the parole, and continued to hold himself aloof from the Americans.

Not a little of feeling is manifested among the remaining officers of the fleet who have as yet not been provided with positions, there being no other ships in the Spanish navy to which they could be assigned.

POPE REPORTED
ILL AGAIN.

London Has a Rumor That the Physi-
cian of His Holiness Has Been
Called to His Aid.

London, Nov. 3.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is ill again, and that his physician, Dr. Lappont, has been summoned.

King Leopold to Go to Africa.

Brussels, Nov. 3.—It has been officially announced that King Leopold will visit Congo during the month of January next.

PANAMA REACHES
HAVANA IN SAFETY.

Seven American Passengers Landed
and the Steamer Starts Directly for
New York.

Havana, Nov. 3.—The transport Panama, from Santiago, fears for the safety of which had been entertained, arrived here this morning at 9 a. m., and landed seven American passengers, including some military officers. She left Havana at about 10 a. m., her destination apparently being New York.

It is reported that the Panama has about four hundred sick men on board. The party landed includes Congressman John F. Duffell, J. F. Single, E. M. Crook, J. R. Sayre, Jr., C. F. Burdeman, ex-Congressman George F. Huff and W. L. Howes. They have just visited Ponce, San Juan de Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba. They expected to take the next Tampa boat, on their way to Washington, but, owing to the quarantine regulations, they will stay here until November 15. The Panama did not encounter any bad weather.

GATHERING TO
FIGHT ANARCHISTS

Arrangements Complete for the International
Conference to Be Held
in Rome.

Rome, Nov. 3.—The Italian Government has decided to hold the International Anti-Anarchist Conference during the last week of November, and it is hoped that the work of the conference will be finished before Christmas. The invitations to the various governments interested have been sent. Each power will be entitled to three delegates, consisting of a diplomat, a judge and a police official.

The conference will take place in Rome, and Admiral Canova will be temporary chairman. All the governments of Europe, excepting Great Britain, have consented to participate in the conference.

CANADA'S NEW
RULER SAILS.

London, Nov. 3.—Among the distinguished people who bid farewell to the Earl and Countess of Minto, who left London to embark at Liverpool on board the Scotsman, bound for Montreal, were Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glenora (better known as Sir Donald Smith), the High Commissioner of Canada, and Lady Randolph Churchill. The Earl of Minto is on his way to Canada to assume the duties of Governor-General, in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

GENEVA.

EMPRESS'S SLAYER
WANTS NO MERCY.

Assassin Luccheni Still Pre-
serves His Anarchistic
Bravado.

Geneva, Nov. 3.—The town is already overrun with newspaper men, who will represent the press of Europe at the trial of Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress of Austria. Advocate Pierre Morlaud, Luccheni's counsel, has granted an interview to some of the correspondents.

The advocate declares that Luccheni has begged him persistently not to plead extenuating circumstances in his behalf. The assassin insists that his crime was of a political nature, and long premeditated. Luccheni denies energetically that he has had any accomplices, and his advocate believes in his sincerity.

"The report that Luccheni is losing courage is false," said M. Morlaud. "It found publicity through statements by his keepers, who do not understand him. He is anxious, excited and nervously inquisitive. But this is because he fears that he will be sent to Austria, where he would be at the mercy of the patriotic populace."

But to say that the assassin fears death is ridiculous. He is anxious to be glorified by the Anarchistic fraternity, and regards his coming execution as the fit end of a life of martyrdom. He enjoys good health and an excellent appetite. He does not display the least remorse, or emotion, on account of the consequences of his act. He is preparing a long statement which he intends to read verbatim in court, in which he will declare that he did not know that capital punishment had been abolished in Switzerland.

The trial will begin on November 10, instead of November 8, as previously announced, and the court will be presided over by Justice Bugeaud, president of the Cour de Justice and the Cour d'Assises of Geneva.

WANTS AN ORDER
OF JOURNALISTS.

The Rev. Lach Szymura Would Found a
Brotherhood of Editors and
Reporters.

London, Nov. 3.—The Rev. Lach Szymura, a devout Episcopalian clergyman, is seriously agitating the founding of an order of journalists, which is to be placed under the special protection of the Apostle Paul.

The clergyman argues that the press of the day is exerting a powerful influence over the world, and that the formation of a society of newspaper editors and writers with the noble aim of instructing the nations and of guiding them on the road of justice and universal brotherhood, cannot fail to prove of incalculable benefit to the Christian Church and humanity.

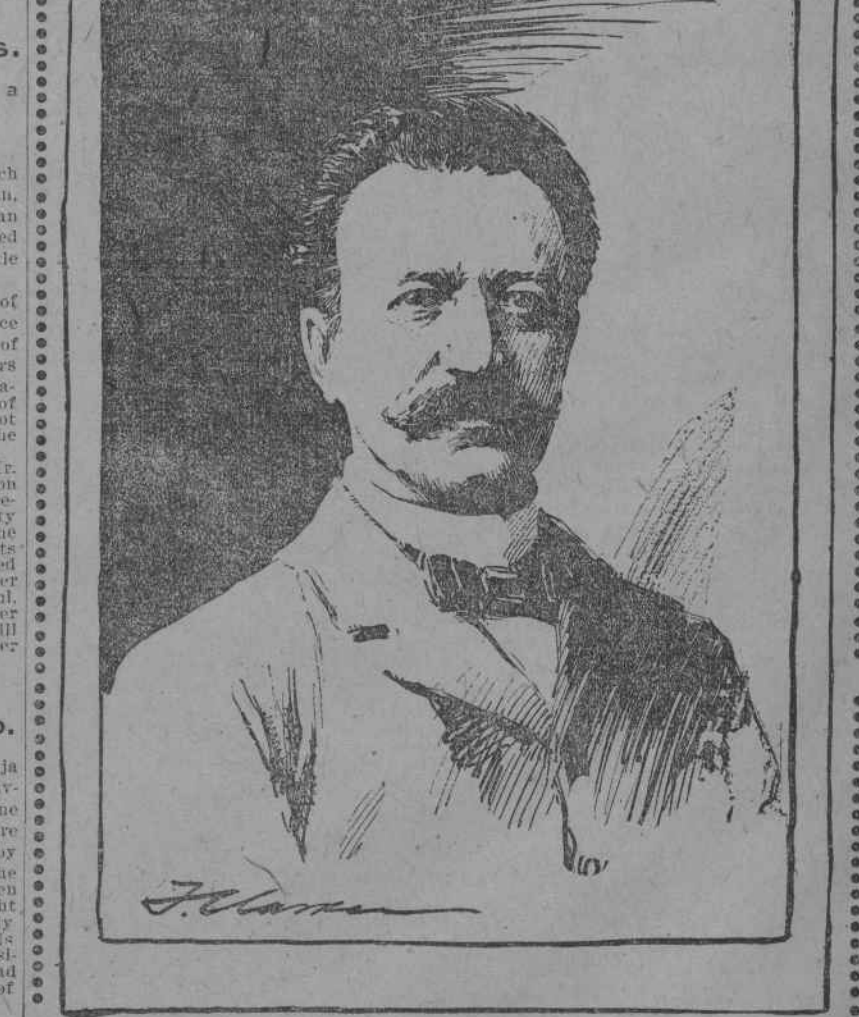
The physicians, says the Rev. Mr. Szymura, have St. Luke as their patron saint, and the best mediator for journalists between heaven and earth. It is proposed to hold an annual reunion of newspaper workers in the big Cathedral of St. Paul, where some eminent bishop is to deliver an annual address, and where prayers will be offered for the benefit of the newspaper fraternity.

LIVED TO BE
118 YEARS OLD.

Belgrade, Nov. 3.—Andreas Glegjaja has just died in the town of Fotscha, having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and eighteen years. That there is no mistake about his age is shown by papers of honorable discharge from the Serbian army, dated 1812. He was then thirty-two years old, and had fought against the Turks from 1806 to 1812. Only a few days before his death he took his usual walk to his store from his residence. For more than eighty years he had kept the same little business in the town of Fotscha.

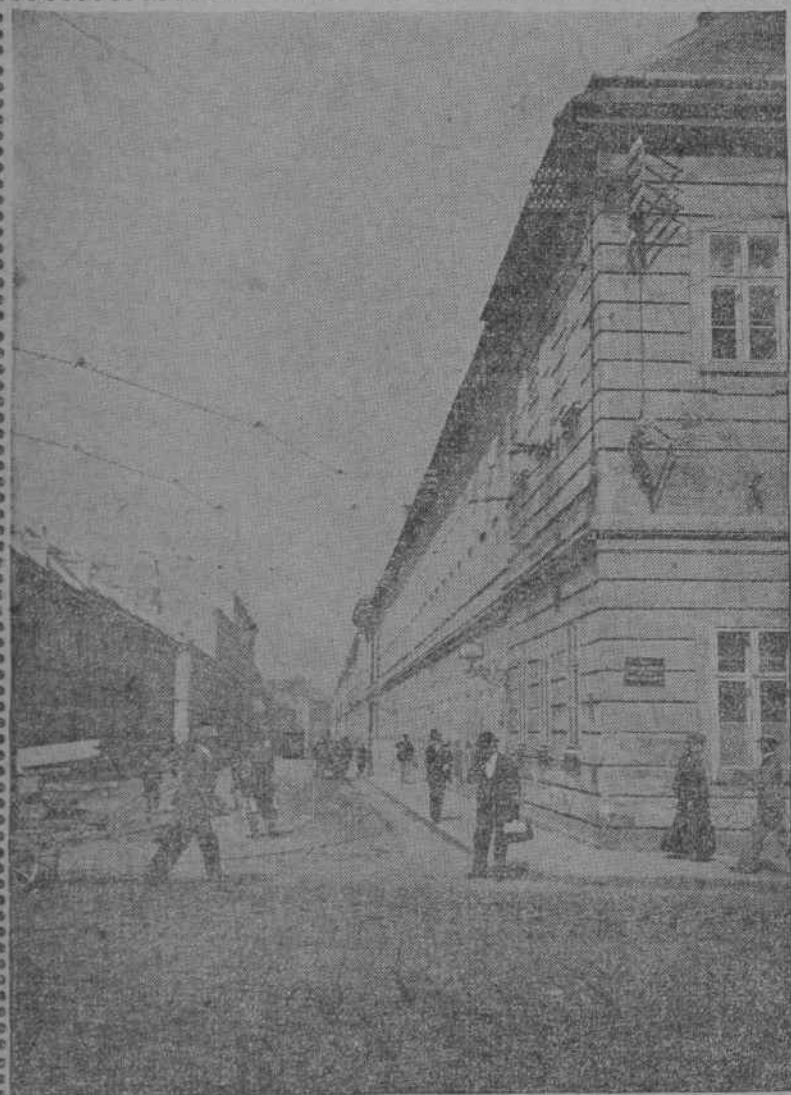
THREE CHILDREN
VICTIMS OF POISON

Budapest, Nov. 3.—Three beautiful girls and a baby boy, the children of Count Johann Hadik, in the town of Nagy-Mihaly, were poisoned during the absence of their parents on an outing in the forests of their estates. Two of the three children have died, and the life of the third one is despaired of. The Government has, at the request of the Count, sent a detective to investigate the case, which the local authorities declare is one of murder.



Consul Goldschmidt Dies at Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—Julius Goldschmidt, the United States Consul-General at Berlin, died here today. Mr. Goldschmidt had been in bad health for some time, but within the past week symptoms of pneumonia developed, and he sank rapidly. The United States Consul-General for the German Empire was really a German in his counsels, as such things go. He had ably represented the great Republic at Vienna in the course of President Harrison's Administration, and was sent to Berlin, as a promotion, after President McKinley came into power in 1897. Goldschmidt was a native of Germany, but went to the United States thirty years ago. He settled in Milwaukee, and soon became one of its most energetic business men. Taking an interest in politics and siding with the Republican party, he bore an active part in James G. Blaine's campaign for the United States Presidency in 1888. He was chosen a Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket in Wisconsin, cast his vote for President Harrison and was appointed United States Consul-General in Austria. Recognizing his services there, he was selected as the American Consul-General to Berlin in June, 1897, and shortly after assumed the duties of his office.



Hospital in Vienna Where Bubonic Plague Victims Died.

Vienna, Nov. 3.—Every effort has been made to check the spread of the dreaded Indian plague, which broke out in the hospital here through the scientific experiments that were undertaken to discover the bacilli of the disease. Six persons who were connected with the efforts of the scientists to observe the development of the disease have died, and the city has been much alarmed over the results. So far has the panic spread, that foreign governments have taken note of it. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship companies, of Germany, have filed a protest at the Berlin Foreign Office against the inspection and quarantine regulations in New York to prevent the importation of the plague to America through the medium of steerage passengers whose original point of departure was either Vienna or any neighboring points.

Want a Position? LOTS OF OPPORTUNITIES THIS MORNING IN THE
HELP WANTED COLUMNS---PAGES 11 AND 12. Want to Better Yourself?